

Kentucky Gazette.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

LEXINGTON—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have determined to decline selling BOOKS and STATIONARY on CREDIT in future. To avoid the sacrifice of feeling which will be made by a personal refusal, they confidently trust that no person will make application for credit after the appearance of this advertisement. Were it necessary to assign a reason for adopting this measure, they would state, that the extensive credits which they have heretofore given, and the great want of punctuality on the part of those credited, have already involved them in considerable difficulties. They have but two alternatives, either to decline crediting, or to give up business.

James W. Palmer,
Wm. W. Winsley.

Lexington, Ky. December 28, 1819—53

THE STATE LINE.

On Wednesday last the house of representatives were engaged the whole day in discussing a bill for the adjustment of the boundary line between this state and Tennessee. What has been its fate we cannot tell. If the bill shall have passed in the shape in which it was engrossed for a third reading, it provides for the appointment of commissioners to meet those from Tennessee, retaining to the legislature the power of supervising their acts and agreements relative to the adjustment of the private claims in the disputed territory.

We fear there will be so many clogs tacked to our commissioners, that they will not be met by their adversaries, who are delegated with powers of a plenipotentiary character. There is something in the business we cannot comprehend, which occasions the difficulties alluded to—and we heartily hope it may not be speculation in head rights, &c. &c. &c.

From all the evidence which has yet been developed, nothing appears to vary the line from 36° 30' north latitude. The same impression exists generally, and why it is that any impediments are thrown in the way of a speedy arrangement is beyond our divination.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITORS, DATED

Frankfort, December 29.

On Monday last a quorum of either house did not attend. In the evening of that day, the members who had gone to their homes, commenced returning. It is believed no new sentiment concerning relief has been brought back with them. The friends of the wise and feeling measures which may be the result of the future labors of the general assembly, tending to the great object in view, anticipated the clamors of monied barbers and pecuniary leeches. It is this description of the community who always hold themselves in readiness to pounce upon the unfortunate—and make wretched victims of the poor and honest. Their conduct in this respect is impelled by gripping avarice, and consecrated in their own circles, by a wretched and cold-hearted perversity of nature—such as is wholly inconsistent with the genius of our republican government. In some sections of the commonwealth, these people may vaunt and gasconade for a season. Time, however, will correct their errors—for truth, virtue and humanity are principles which will prevail in every enlightened community.

The temporary law that has passed is gaining popularity in every direction. The suspension for even sixty days will be found to be of great public utility. It is true some little feeling has been excited in different parts of the state by pseudo and pragmatic politicians, and rich and mercenary creditors. Bustle and noise, however, among this description of citizens will have no effect upon the active friends of the law, and of the more extensive measures to which it is to lead.

The Senate have not yet been able to form a quorum since the recess. Perhaps one will appear to-day.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITORS,

dated Frankfort, December 30.

The permanent measure of relief is not yet settled upon. The property law and a suspension of specie payments is principally spoken of. The Senate have not yet formed a quorum this week.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

THE SIXTY DAYS STOP LAW. Has been passed by the legislature of Kentucky, notwithstanding the objections of the executive. Those objections were based, principally, upon the unconstitutionality of the measure. If those objections were unfounded, the legislature certainly had the right, (a constitutional majority concurring) to adopt the measure.

It is, however, the purpose of this

sketch to shew, that the law is not warranted by the constitution, and that the legislature had no power to adopt it.

The first section of the first article of the constitution provides, that "the powers of the government of the state of Kentucky, shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them be confided to a separate body of magistracy, to wit: Those which are legislative to one; those which are executive to another, and those which are judicial to another." And that each department might be confined within its proper sphere, the second section provides, that "no person or collection of persons, bring of one of those departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others." It would seem that the judiciary was created at the same time, by the same power, and under the same authority with the legislature, and as a department of government, entitled to equal rank, and equal consideration; having "powers properly belonging" to it, beyond the control of the other. At the time of the adoption of the new constitution, there was a system of jurisprudence existing in the country, established by law—and the first section of the schedule to the constitution provides, that all laws in force at that time, and not inconsistent therewith, should continue as though the same had not been made; and that those in office should continue in the exercise of their duties. It may then be taken for granted that the judiciary is a part of the government—that the courts constituting that judiciary are mediate creatures of the constitution, although they may be to a certain extent, subject to the regulations of the legislature.

The constitution in relation to the judiciary, provides that courts shall exist, be kept open, &c. Let us enquire what constitutes a court.—Sir William Blackstone in his commentaries upon the laws of England, (and that the common law definition is the only legitimate one, none will question) in vol. 3, p. 25, says, "In every court, there must be at least three constituent parts—the actor, reus, and judex. The actor or plaintiff, who complains of an injury done; the reus or defendant, who is called upon to make satisfaction for it; and the judex, or judicial power, which is to examine the truth of the fact; to determine the law arising from that fact; and if any injury appears to have been done, to ascertain and by its officers apply the remedy." Is it not then a power, properly belonging to the judicial department of government, to hear, to determine, and when an injury has been done, to apply the remedy, by carrying such determination into execution? Is it not a power incident to, and inseparable from a court? Can it be said, that any tribunal is a court, that does not possess, as well the power to apply the remedy, as to enquire into and ascertain the right? Of what is the judicial power composed? A right to hear, to determine, and to enforce that determination. It would be absurd to call that a court, which did not possess the one as well as the other. Is it not then plain and apparent, that the execution of the judgment or decree of a court (when made) properly belongs to the judicial department of government, and with which the legislative department has no right to interfere? If it be not a power properly belonging to it, what power does? May not the legislature as well take upon themselves to hear the controversy of the parties, as to supercede the execution of the judgment? May they not as well determine a cause and say what shall be done, as to say what shall not be done, after it has been adjudicated upon by the proper authority.

But a right is claimed for the legislature, under the 14th section of the 10th article of the constitution, to suspend laws. A right, which no man in his senses would ever have dealt to them, if no such section existed. They have the power to make, and to destroy;—which would, without any thing more, give them the power to suspend laws. Any one who is at all acquainted with the history of the country and government, whence we derived our existence and most of our laws, must know, that the section under which the authority is claimed, was inserted, to guard against the exercise of that authority, by the executive department of the government. "No power of suspending laws shall be exercised, except by the legislature or its authority," was perhaps, borrowed from Magna Charta.

The kings of England, were in the constant habit of suspending the operations of the acts of parliament, as well as writs of Habeas Corpus; and the dangerous exercise of both of these prerogatives, has been very cautiously guarded against by our constitution. The legislature has a right to suspend laws—to repeal laws; but it has not the right to divest the judiciary of powers properly belonging to it. It has not the power to repeal these laws, necessary to the existence of the judiciary. If so, it may destroy an essential component part of the government, and thereby constitutionally destroy the government itself.

The right to suspend laws, does not necessarily carry along with it the right to suspend or supercede the judgements of the judiciary. The law is one thing, and the judgement of a court is another. The judgement of a court is an expression of the law, upon a case that has occurred, and it is an expression of the law that may exist at the time of the rendition of the judgement. Laws that are made to reach a case that has already occurred, and been adjudicated upon, must in their very nature be retrospective; and if a case of contract, they may impair the obligation of such contract.—For, "the existing laws, at the time of

making a contract, constitute a part of that contract," and its highest consummation is the execution of a judgement pronounced upon it. The constitution further provides, that there shall be no law impairing the obligation of contracts. If the legislature can stay proceedings under judgements of the judiciary, may they not declare void, proceedings already had under the judgements of the judiciary? If so, then indeed is the legislature omnipotent. All causes of a criminal or civil nature, are subject to their ultimate decision and execution.—By saying to a court—You shall no further proceed in a cause, they adjudicate upon laws they have made: a power from which, they are expressly inhibited.

It is contended that the 13th section of the 10th article means nothing. "All courts shall be open, and every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law; and that right & justice shall be administered, without sale, denial or delay," seems to signify a great deal. It was not intended that judges should be always sitting; and in such numbers, as momentarily to hear, determine, and to carry into execution, every case that might arise, and be presented to them. If it were attempted, it might safely be said that justice would not be the consequence. Nothing more than a plain common sense construction can be put upon this section. When there is a right, it insures the remedy "by due course of law." The great object of the government being to prevent wrongs, and redress grievances, through the channels of the judiciary, it requires that that channel shall not be closed; & that a passage through it, shall not be delayed. If the legislature has constitutionally the power to suspend the operations of the courts for sixty days, they may as well suspend them forever; for with a power possessing such omnipotence, "time is an eternal now."

The measure is further justified, upon precedents furnished by other states. In matters of mere policy they might be entitled to some weight; but precedent can never authorize the doing of any thing which is wrong in itself. If it were, there are no crimes that would not be abundantly supported. If other states have been either so corrupt or so ignorant as to violate their constitutions, to make them yield to times and circumstances; by a strict adherence on our part, we shall be entitled to a rank and dignity still the more pre-eminent.

Lastly, it is said that if this be, there are other laws upon our statute book, which are unconstitutional;—granted. And is each successive legislature to be justified in a violation of the constitution, because of violations by their predecessors? If each successive legislature are to be thus justified, and shall go on in the work they have unhappily begun, a very few years will find us without any settled form of government—in a state of anarchy and confusion. Whenever we have a right to object to the rights of our liberties, the brightest hopes of happiness, with social order, and social harmony, have vanished.

The times!—oh! the extraordinary state of affairs, will justify almost any course! For what was the constitution of the country created? In what does its great value exist? To be a rule of government; and in being at all times, and under all circumstances, the same. If it were intended to yield to times or circumstances, why adopt it? Why place around us barriers, and swear us not to overleap them. If the constitution of country be found insufficient for the great purposes of government; let us in the manner agreed upon, alter, reform, or abolish it. But in the name of liberty, let every one who regards the well being of society, or the situation of posterity, discountenance the violation of that last best hope of human happiness.

HAMPDEN.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

No. II.

That the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Lexington has been greatly beneficial to some of the stockholders—(the favoured and fortunate few, who have directed its operations)—there can be no doubt. But that the course of business pursued by that institution, has been as injurious to the many, as it has been profitable to the few, is equally obvious. Many individuals who took stock in this bank, and borrowed money from it, after it went into operation, upon a pledge of their stock, have been pressed by the bank for payment; till they have been compelled to appease the insatiable cravings of this voracious institution, by a sacrifice of all their interest in it.—The bank lends to a needy shareholder, upon a pledge of his stock, and then, by pressing him beyond his ability otherwise to pay, compels him to relinquish the stock, in payment of the debt. In this manner the bank itself, being a person in law, comes to be a large stockholder in itself; and is itself owned, with all its stock, by a few men of immense wealth, who manage and control it, for the purpose of increasing their fortunes, and extending their power. Thus does there exist, in the very heart of this young republic, a powerful monied aristocracy, established by law, and strengthened by policy; sagacious, grasping, and ambitious in the extreme—which, if it be not destroyed, by the same mighty hand that gave it existence, will at no very distant period, paralyze that hand, by enslaving the people.

This corporation, having got possession of nearly all the stock of the smaller shareholders, and by a very artful and profitable policy, effected the destruction of most of the less powerful independent Banks, may now, if not restrained in some way by the legislature, enjoy

an almost exclusive monopoly of the monied transactions of the country. If our legislature, actuated either by mistaken or corrupt views, has chartered away a portion of the sovereignty of the people; let another, discovering the deception, or the fraud, without hesitation, give back to them that portion of their sovereignty, of which they have been so unjustly deprived; and solemnly warn them against such dangerous encroachments upon their rights and liberties in future. Let it be remembered, that no law can be just, which puts in the power of the few to lord it over the many—that laws are made for the benefit of the people, and not the people for the benefit of the law—and that all laws, however solemnly enacted, which do not tend to promote the happiness, and the security of the rights and liberties of the people, ought to be repealed.—"Salus populi suprema lex"—("the good of the people is the supreme law.") This was the last law of the Roman Twelve Tables, and ought to be considered as a fundamental maxim in the government of every republic. GRACCHUS.

From the Georgian.

Savannah, Nov. 22

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

Our attention has been very forcibly drawn to this Institution by an advertisement of the board of managers, which we, a few days since, inserted in this paper. In any country but ours, the existence of a University, like that of Kentucky, is always an evidence of an aged and venerable society; but they are found here in infant communities. In other communities the blooms of science, (like those of the Aloe tree) require an hundred years to put forth; but whether the scions of literature are fostered with unusual care in the West, or whether the climate and soil are as favorable to the growth of vegetation, certain it is that that country has anticipated a century in its advancement in civilization and learning, if we speak of it in comparison with trans-atlantic countries. We believe that the addition of a Medical School to a University, is indicative of the highest step in the march of an academic institution—and this is the cause of our admiration, that a Medical School, upon the most ample and respectable basis, is now attached to the Transylvania University, of Lexington.

The different Professors, are filled with the first abilities and learning of the United States, and will bear a comparison with the New-York and Philadelphia medical schools—we refer to the names of the Professors. It requires no prophetic skill to foresee that this medical school will be thronged with students in a few years, from almost every part of the Union. It will attract all the medical students from the states and territories along the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri, because most contiguous to them: It will draw them from this side of the Alleghany mountains, and we believe from far beyond them, because the price of living at Lexington is cheaper by more than half, than it is at Philadelphia or New-York, and because the average health of Lexington throughout the year, is better than it is in either of the above named cities. Besides Lexington can compare with them in its society. There "the learned, the gay, the witty and the grave," can find congenial spirits. The population is large; the style of living magnificent among the devotees of the beau monde; and to a limited extent, the architectural elegance of the buildings is not surpassed upon an average, by the Eastern cities. We have remarked paragraphs of admiration which have filled the newspapers, when it has been discovered that a new town has sprung up in the wilderness—"as if by a stroke of enchantment!" Now we feel much more admiration when we behold the rapid advancement of young societies in literature. The sudden upspringing of a town on the banks of the Wabash, is the mere result of avarice and selfishness. It is nothing strange that the owners of lots are all in a hurry to get up their houses and rush into lucrative business—avarice spurs them on, and it is the stroke of enchantment that has erected so many towns. But this perpetual stimulus of interested motives does not operate in the promotion of the cause of science—here reason and judgment allure, there sordid passions impel to action. Therefore (we repeat) our admiration is much greater when we witness, as we now do, those gigantic strides of science in the western country, than when we are told a town is just established at Boon's lick, which a few years ago was a howling wilderness. Let British reviewers ridicule our literary productions—they may, with one, two, three or four exceptions, deserve it. But we beg them to say what change have we had, since the revolutions to make any progress in literature? What could be expected of a people who have been perpetually engaged in subduing savages; hewing down forests; preparing the rank earth for agriculture; building up great cities from their foundations; constructing our immense tonnage of shipping for commerce—in short, making "out and out," as it were, the whole of the vast and complicated machinery of society—in other words, making a country in 40 years out of trees, canebrakes and rocks. Is it fair for Old Madam England to boast that she is more highly embellished and accomplished than our young rustic damsel of the mountains, Columbia? Certainly she could not do it if she would; but remark, that she is growing abominably wrinkled and decayed, while our buxom Goddess is young, rosy, and plump and still growing like a pumpkin vine.

Kentucky Legislature.

(REPORTED FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28.

A quorum having this morning appeared, the house proceeded to business.

Mr. Underwood, from the committee of Courts of Justice, made a lengthy and able report on the subject of the boundary line between this state and Tennessee. A detailed history of the grants from the crown of England was given the parallel of latitude 36 deg. 30 min. was, without any regard to Walker's line, deemed by the committee the true line—a just regard, throughout the report, was observed towards the rights and sovereignty of Kentucky. The committee closed by reporting a bill as a substitute for that which had passed the senate. This bill provides for the appointment of commissioners, by joint ballot, to meet those from Tennessee, and confer with them, and agree upon a permanent boundary settlement; which is to be reported during the present session of the legislature, subject to its ratification or rejection. If the commissioners do not agree, authority is designed by the bill to be given to the joint commissioners to refer the subject to judicial authority, or to disinterested characters.

Mr. Butler moved to lay the report and bill on the table for the present, and assigned a variety of reasons therefor. Mr. Underwood opposed the motion with a view to act on the subject with dispatch.

Mr. R. Wickliffe followed on the same side, each of the last gentlemen preferred referring the bill to a committee of the whole for to-day. Mr. W. did not wish the report and bill printed. The house was acting in the dark as to the sentiments of Tennessee. He, for one, should, when the matters were referred to committee of the whole, be for discussing it with closed doors.

Mr. Hays hoped the motion to lay the report on the table would prevail. He thought a compact between the two states ceding territory could not be entered into without the consent of congress. Caution should be observed on such an occasion. As to investigating the business with closed doors, he was wholly opposed to such a course. The house should act more magnanimously. Mr. H. enforced his positions in a speech of some length.

Mr. Butler proposed to modify his motion, so that the bill alone should be printed, and that it be committed for to-morrow. Mr. Hays named Thursday, and urged several reasons why he preferred it. Friday was named by another member. Mr. Underwood moved for its being committed to-day.

The question being put by the Speaker on each day, to-morrow was decided upon—and the bill ordered to be printed, as well as that from the senate.

Mr. R. Wickliffe moved that when the house go into committee of the whole to-morrow on the foregoing bill, they act with closed doors.

The motion was supported by Messrs. R. Wickliffe, Long and Worthington—and opposed by Messrs. Hays and J. Emmerson. The motion was negatived. Ayes 19—Nays 29.

Mr. Denny obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relative to civil proceedings. Referred to the committee of courts of justice.

Mr. R. Wickliffe asked for and obtained leave for the committee on the education of youth to make further report.

The engrossed bill to regulate the damages on protested bills of exchange, was taken up, and laid on the table for the present on account of the absence of the mover of it.

The bill to repeal the dwelling act was taken up.

Mr. Underwood offered a substitute, by way of amendment, to the original bill. The bill as amended, imposes a fine for challenging, accepting, going on the ground, &c. to fight a duel with deadly weapons. A petit jury is to assess the fine, and in doing that, to render judgment of disqualification against the person guilty. The present law is contemplated to be repealed by the bill.

Mr. Hays offered an amendment to the amendment, so as to embrace the offences if committed without the state.

Mr. R. Wickliffe moved that the bill with the amendments lay on the table until the first day of April next. Mr. W. avowed his object to be to retain the law as it now stood. He took a very comprehensive view of the subject of duelling, and deprecated the practice.

Mr. Hays replied at length. His objections to the law as it now stood were principally founded on the idea that it violated the constitution, in its operation upon a part of the community and not the whole. He also remarked upon the policy of the law.

Mr. Wickliffe followed in support of his motion—and called for the yeas and nays, and answered Mr. Hays' constitutional objections—and cited a decision of the court of appeals on the subject.

Mr. Hays rejoined, and occupied mainly the grounds he had before assumed. He thought it was impolitic to take oaths against the commission of crime. He knew a man in Hardin county who took a solemn oath before a magistrate that he would not drink any more—now the same person is as wet as a fish. See him when you will and his gills are dripping. Peter made a solemn asseveration that he would not betray his Lord—and violated it twice before the cock crew. Each of the gentlemen done themselves credit in maintaining their respective positions.

Mr. Daniel opposed the motion to lay the bill on the table. The law as it

now stands ought to be repealed for various reasons. The principal grounds he took were—that it had not operated with any effect—that men of feeling could not be restrained by penalties, when an injury was to be redressed—that the law permits men to insult others, and then they fly to its protection. He should vote against the motion for these reasons, in addition to the belief that the existing act was unconstitutional. The question was then taken, and decided in the affirmative.—Yeas 48, Nays 10.

Mr. Underwood communicated to the house information he had received that large sums of the paper of the bank of Kentucky, were about to be sent from Missouri in order to drain the specie therefrom—and offered a joint resolution, the object of which is a pledge on the part of the general assembly to sustain the bank and its branches in any measure they may adopt to discontinue specie payments. The resolution of course lies on the table one day.

And then the house adjourned.

AN ACT

To suspend sales under executions and decrees of Courts, for sixty days.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That no sale shall be made for sixty days from the passage of this act, of property taken under any execution which has issued, or may issue, on the judgment or decree of any court, or justice of the peace, or on any replevy bond, forthcoming bond, or bond given on the purchase of property under execution, nor any bond given under the provision of the laws concerning occupying claimants of land: Provided, the defendant, in case moveable property be taken in execution, shall enter into bond with one or more sufficient securities, to be approved by the officer so having the property under execution, for the delivery of said property on the day and place of sale, which shall be fixed by such officer, on some day, not less than one, nor more than twenty days after the expiration of the sixty days herein mentioned; which bond, if not complied with, shall be returned by the officer, and have the same force and effect as delivery bonds, taken under the laws now in force.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no sale shall be made by any commissioner or commissioners, acting under a decree in chancery during the said sixty days: Provided, the defendant shall, in case it be moveable property that shall be decreed to be sold, enter into a delivery bond as above mentioned, which bond the said commissioners are hereby authorized to take, and to make due return thereof to the clerk's office, in case such bond shall not be complied with; which bond so returned, shall have the force of a decree, and execution may issue thereon, and shall be endorsed, that no security shall be taken.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That after the expiration of the sixty days herein mentioned, it shall be the duty of the proper officer, and of the commissioners under decrees in chancery, to proceed and sell the estate in execution under a decree for sale, without a venditioni exponas, or further order of court.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all officers in this commonwealth, who may have received, or levied any execution, or final process within this act, shall not collect any costs or commission to which he may be entitled by virtue of said process, or in consequence of his having levied the same, until the expiration of this act; nor shall any of the fees to which any officer may be entitled, growing out of any case coming within this act, be collected, until the expiration of this act. But nothing in this act shall be so construed, as to release any security upon any replevy or forthcoming bond, or any other security which the plaintiff in the execution may have before the passage of this act.

The United States' ship Columbus, the ship of the line built at Washington, dropped down from the Navy Yard a few days ago; and, notwithstanding the time was from the lowness of the tides, unusually unfavorable for the attempt, she passed the bar at the mouth of the Eastern branch with very little difficulty. She is to be towed by the Steam Boat down to St. Mary's river, where her equipment for sea will be completed.—Had not the fear of detention by the ice prevented, it is believed she would have passed over the bar, and down the river, with all her armament and stores on board, water excepted.

The Columbus is to be commanded, on her first voyage, by Com. BARNBROOK, who has arrived at the seat of government for the purpose of taking charge of her.—Nat. Intel.

STEAM SHIP.—The steam ship Savannah, capt. Rodgers, has arrived at Savannah, in 50 days from St. Petersburg, (Russia,) via Gopenhagen, Arundel, and Norway, and 33 days from the offing, all well, and to use capt. Rodgers' own phrase, neither a screw, bolt, or rope-yarn harmed, although she experienced very rough weather.—Id.

MARRIED.—On Thursday evening, the 23d inst. Mr. Sandy Holton to Miss Caroline Allen, daughter of Mr. Richardson Allen of this county.

On the 16th inst. John Stringfeller, to Miss Lucy Tandy, both of this county.

DIED.—In this town, on the 28th inst. Mrs. Margaret Keiser, at a very advanced age.

ALMANACKS,

For Sale at the GAZETTE OFFICE.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15.

Mr. Herrick offered for consideration, the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing by law an additional national army, and also into the expediency of locating the same on the Muskingum river, at the town of Zanesville, in the state of Ohio."

On motion of Mr. Lowndes, in order to leave the enquiry in its broadest shape, and to make it wholly unobjectionable, the resolution was amended by striking out the words in *italic*; and, thus amended, the resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Morton, it was Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire whether, in any case, further time, than is already prescribed by law, ought to be allowed for the redemption of lands sold for direct taxes, and purchased, pursuant to law, for and in behalf of the United States.

RESTRICTION ON SLAVERY.

On motion of Mr. Taylor of New York,

The house proceeded to the consideration of the resolution yesterday offered by him, in the words following, to wit:

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law the introduction of slaves into the territories of the United States, west of the Mississippi.

Mr. Taylor said it was not his purpose to go into any discussion of the merits of this proposition; nor, he believed, would any discussion assist the ends he had in view. If a compromise of opposite opinions was to be effected, it appeared to him better that a committee should be appointed to examine into it, and make their report; and that the question should not be moved in this house, until that committee should have expended their best efforts on this object.

The question was then taken, without debate, on agreeing to the resolution, and decided in the affirmative, without a division. A committee of seven members was ordered to be appointed accordingly.

Mr. Taylor then moved to postpone, until the first Monday in February next, the order of the day on the bill authorizing a convention of the People of Missouri, for the purpose of forming a constitution and state government.

Mr. Scott, delegate from Missouri, said he hoped that the proposition to postpone till the first Monday of February, would not succeed. It was of vast importance to the people of Missouri that an immediate decision should be made on this question. If the bill passed at an early day, the people would then have time to meet in convention, form their constitution, organize their government, elect members to a general assembly, on whom it would devolve to choose senators to the congress of the United States. If, on the other hand, the bill ultimately was lost, it was equally necessary that the people should be soon apprized of its failure, that they might have time to act for themselves, and frame a form of government, which he was convinced they would do, without waiting to again apply to Congress for the mere means of organization. The resolution which had been adopted furnished no good reason for the postponement—because it only proposed an enquiry into the expediency of the measure in relation to the territories, and could not control the constitutional enquiry, and right of the people of Missouri to form their constitution as a state.

And on the question, the order of the day on the Missouri bill was postponed to the second Monday in January.

Mr. Sargent, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill for establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States; which was twice read and committed.

VIRGINIA.—THOMAS MANN RANDOLPH was, on Friday last, elected Governor of the State of Virginia for the ensuing year. BURWELL BASSETT and LYNN BANKS were also in nomination.

MARYLAND.—Sam. Sprigg, of Prince George county, is elected Governor of the state of Maryland, for the ensuing year.

Edward Lloyd and William Pinkney are elected Senators in Congress from the same state.

The notorious swindler, Goodwin, alias Goodman, alias Goodhue, sometime since described in the Baltimore papers, was arrested at Havana early in November. He had presented forged letters of credit, and negotiated bills to a considerable amount upon Wm. Gray of Boston, upon Goodhue & Co. of New York—and had embarked for the United States, with his ill-gotten booty, which was seized with his person, and restored to the dupes who had purchased his drafts.—*Palt. Pap.*

From the St. Louis Enquirer.

The island of Cuba is 700 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. It has a superficial content of 49,000 square miles, which is equal to the size of England and Wales put together. It lies in the mouth of the gulf of Mexico, stretching from east to west. A range of mountains runs through it in the same direction. Although situated within the tropics, the breezes from the sea and the height of the mountains give it a healthy climate, and make it a very delightful residence.

The population of the island is 350,000 souls.

Its chief production is coffee, of which it could raise immense supply, but the indolent Spaniards have not put the hundredth acre under cultivation.

In the west end of the island, facing inwards towards the gulf, is the port and city of the Havannah.

The port is one of the finest in the world, capable of containing a thousand ships at once, and so narrow at the entrance, that not more than one can enter at a time.

The city contains a population of 25,000 souls.

This noble island was one of the first discoveries of Christopher Columbus, who took possession of it for the crown of Spain, to which it has since belonged, with the exception of a short period in 1762-3, when it was captured by the British. In the approaching wreck of all the Spanish dominion in the new world, the island of Cuba must find a new master. Too weak for self government, it cannot pretend to independence. Mexico, on becoming free, cannot take it for want of a naval force. The United States as the chief power upon the gulf of which it is the key, have a natural right to it; and England without any right to it whatever, openly manifests her disposition to seize it for the express purpose of annoying the United States, and taking to herself the produce of the Mexican mines.—Woe to the administration which should suffer this calamity to fall upon the people of the west! Then would the mouth of the Mississippi be closed up at the pleasure of an English captain! Then would the produce of the west lie and rot upon the hands of its inhabitants! Then would our deadly enemy have taken a position on our flank to apply at his leisure the lever of separation between the Atlantic states!—In the hands of the United States all these calamities would be avoided. The Havannah would become a principal station for the Republic fleet, and a link in the chain of union between the east and west: it would give protection to the commerce of the Mississippi, and command that of the empire of Mexico. The island of Cuba would furnish coffee, the only necessary of life which is not raised in some part of our territories. The mines of Mexico would give us at the same time gold and silver to replenish our exhausted banks, and leave but little to dread or wish for from the powers of Europe.

From the National Intelligencer.

MEMORANDA FOR FINANCES.

EXPORTS IN 1818.

Domestic produce, -	\$63,000,000
Foreign, - - - - -	19,000,000
Specie, - - - - -	12,000,000
Stocks, - - - - -	6,000,000
	\$100,000,000

EXPORTS IN 1820.

(a) Domestic, - - -	\$50,000,000
(b) Foreign, - - - -	6,000,000
(c) Specie, - - - - -	2,000,000
(d) Stocks, - - - - -	3,000,000
	\$61,000,000

The disturbed state of Great Britain will cause an importation to secure property and by emigrants.

There will not be a return of goods equal to 60 millions, unless in consequence of alarm in Great Britain; for interest must be paid on 30 millions of stocks held abroad, and debts liquidated by individuals for former importations, and the expenses of our navy abroad paid.

By this estimate, the duties must diminish one-third.

Already burnt rye is used for coffee, and consumption of sugar, wine, &c. diminishes; and also production diminishes as workmen are dismissed for want of money to employ them.

Suppose 100,000 workmen driven, part to idleness and crime, and part to cultivate the western country, to increase products already superabundant:

100,000 men, at \$1 per diem. 300 days,

\$30,000,000 lost.

QUESTIONS.

How are appropriations to be met?

How are 30 millions, in England, of U. S. stock to be redeemed?

How is the emigration from America, just commenced, to be stopped?

How is industry, the cause of wealth to every nation, to be promoted?

How is usury to be diminished?

How are sacrifices of property to be prevented?

II.

(a) This, I fear, is estimated too high. The price of exports has fallen one-third, and wheat and flour excluded from England.

(b) Foreign exports, viz: of tea, &c. reduced by diminution of imports.

(c) Little specie in the country to send.

(d) Not much more funded debt due.

FROM THE ARMS.

AUDITOR'S REPORT ABRIDGED.

Received at the Treasury during the year ending Nov. 10th, 1819, - \$181,248 10

Paid at the Treasury during the same period, - 163,904 28

Excess of receipts over expenditures, - 17,343 82

Add the balance in the treasury, November 10th, 1818, - 35,640 70

Which makes the balance in the treasury, November 10th, 1819, - 53,984 52

There was due to the government on that day, - 44,704 15

There was due from the government on that day, including 49,182 30 due the Internal navigation fund not appropriated, - 62,399 73

Probable expenditures of the present year, - 109,380 65

Probable receipts including the amount by law devoted to Internal Navigation, and the amount in the treasury on the 10th November last, - 186,630 05

PENITENTIARY.

Agent's receipts to the Keeper From October 1st, 1818, to Oct. 1st, 1819, - 31,701 85

Expenses of raw materials, salaries, diet, fuel, &c. &c. - 29,727 78

Nett profit, - 2,974 07

Debt due the keeper and money paid out during the last year, - 25,914 22

Money received by him from the treasury, - 21,914 00

Leaving to the Keeper - 4,000 22

Debts due the state from the Penitentiary for loans, &c. - 41,583 09

Paid into the treasury during the last year, - 20,230 00

Still due the state, - 21,353 09

Raw materials on hand, - 6,017 31

Amount of sales for the last year, - 30,919 00

Debts and manufactured articles in the hands of the agent, - 63,490 77

The general account stands thus, CREDITS, - 60,417 93

DEBITS, - 36,311 83

Balance in favor of the institution - 33,106 13

Amount which the Penitentiary has received from the treasury more than it has paid in during the past year, - 1,684 00

South America.

VENEZUELA, GRENADA, &c. BALTIMORE, DEC. 17.

Copy of a letter to the editors of the American, dated St. Thomas, 26th November, 1819.

"The latest news here from Bolivar and his army, are, that he was successful. He has got possession of all the country near Carthagena, and of Carthagena itself, it is expected, he will be master, ere long. The government there have forwarded despatches to Havannah, stating that if they are not immediately reinforced, the place must fall. Whether this is correct or not is hard to say, for there are few reports that reach this place that can be relied on, respecting the movements of the Patriots.—The account published at Norfolk relative to the destruction of all the wooden houses here, is incorrect—not one was blown down during the late gale, in town; the houses in the country only suffered. 'I send you the last paper; it is without interest, and so are all that are published here. Admiral Campbell, of the Barbadoes station, died on board the Salisbury 63, on her arrival at Barbadoes from hence, after the late gale.'"

Capt. Gibson of the schr. William, has politely landed us the St. Thomas Times of the 23d Nov. last, from which we have made the following extracts:

St. Thomas, Nov. 23.

By a late arrival from Curacao, we have received the papers of that island up to the 15th inst.

The Curacao Courant of the 6th instant confirms the account of the capture and evacuation of Rio de la Hacha, by McGregor; but states that he had embarked his troops (with the exception of a few killed in the engagement) and proceeded to Aux Cayes.

A Jamaica paper states that Col. Rafter and the British officers were not shot at Porto Bello. They had been tried for a conspiracy and acquitted. Lord Cochrane had offered eight Spaniards for each British officer, and fifteen for Col. Rafter and ten for Mr. Moore.

Curacao, Nov. 13.

Private letters received here from different parts of the Spanish Main, agree in stating that Bolivar had been defeated in two actions by the troops of the King, and that the Viceroy, Samano, had in consequence re-occupied Santa Fe.—That Bolivar may have been defeated, we do not doubt, but the celerity of Samano's movements, and his having so speedily collected together such a large body of men, is rather questionable, for we recollect that captain Leon, of the schr. Admiral Dikert, who arrived here a few days ago, in a short passage from Carthagena, there saw and spoke with the vice king, then fugitive from Santa Fe, without troops, and with very slender means of raising any.

Extract of a letter from Puerto Cabello, dated 9th Nov. 1819.

"The tide of trade is stagnated here, but it is expected to take a brisk course soon, in consequence of the flattering news received by the mail from Maracaibo, of two successive defeats experienced by Bolivar from the army of Calzada, who is reported to have taken a booty of two millions of dollars, and recaptured the capital of the kingdom of New Grenada. This vicissitude accounts for the late movement of Morillo towards Barquisimeto, doubtless to obstruct Bolivar in his retreat. The vice roy is said to have joined Calzada with 3000 men. General Latore fell back on Grita, to provide himself with ammunition from Maracaibo, but, on learning Bolivar's defeat, marched on without fulfilling this object, with the view, no doubt, to come up with him.

"The squadron is here, except the Nymph and Ferrolina, which sailed for the Havannah, for the purpose of being repaired. We believe that the Comet, Palermo, Morillo and Lengo, will sail shortly, under the command of Sclor Echecovich, with better success than heretofore, as he is an excellent officer."

ST. JAGO, (CUBA), OCT. 4.

A King's brig, of 100 tons and 195 men, has been taken from hence 100,000 dollars in specie, and has sailed in company with four Guineamen, probably for Africa.

Vessels from Africa, with Slaves, are continually arriving here; and, with shame we add, many of them are navigated by Americans calling themselves freemen, christians and republicans.

Donations.

THE Directors for the Lexington Library Company return their thanks to the Gentlemen below, for their donations made to the Institution during the year 1819:

Transactions of the New York Literary and Philosophical Society instituted in the year 1814. 4to. New York 1815.—Presented by the New York Literary & Phil. Society.

China, its costume, arts, manufactures &c. by M. Berton. 4 vols. 12mo. Lond. 1813.—Presented by Messrs. Hawley & Smith.

Two copies of Vindictive Libertia; or Ireland Vindicated—by M. Carey. 8vo. Philadelphia 1819. Letter on Banking, 12mo. 1816. Appendix to 8th edition of the Olive Branch. Philadelphia, 1817.—Presented by the author, R. Carey, Esq.

Journals of the house of Representatives and Senate of the U. States—years 1812-13 and 14. 6 vols.—Presented by Elisha J. Winter, Esq. of Lexington.

President's Message to Congress relative to France and Great Britain Dec. 1793, and the accompanying documents. 8vo. Phila. 1795. President's Messages, 1808, and documents. 8vo. President's Messages, 1809-11. 8vo. Sketches of the History of America, by James T. Calender. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1798. Patriotic Addresses to President Adams and his answers, 1793. 12mo.—Presented by Thos. T. Burr, Esq.

The History of Philip de Commines Knight, Lord of Argenton. 4o. Lond. 1674.

The Anti Jacobin or Weekly Examiner, 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1799.

The Ministry of the Spanish Border, 4th ed. 3 vols. 8vo. Edinburgh 1810.

Reflections upon Riddle, by Jeremiah Collier. A. M. 6th edition. 2 vols. 12mo. Dublin 1764.—Presented by F. A. Leary.

Catalogue of Books contained in the Philadelphia Library, together with the act of incorporation. 2 vols. 8vo.—Presented by the Directors of the Phil Library Company.

Catalogue of Books in the New York Society Library, together with the charter and by-laws of the same. 8vo. N. York, 1813.—Presented by the Trustees of the New-York Society Library.

Catalogue of the Athenaeum of Boston, with a Memoir of the Institution and the Act of Incorporation. 8vo.—Presented by W. S. Shaw, Esq. Librarian.

Marshall's History of Kentucky, the first volume. 8vo. Frankfort, 1812.—Presented by Mr. Standish Ford.

A Last Appeal to the Market Street Presbyterian Church, &c. in seven Sermons; by James M'Chord, A. M. 8vo. Lexington, 1818.—Presented by Mr. T. M. Prentiss.

Don Vincente Paez's Letters on South America.—Presented by Thos. W. Hawkins, Esq. Three Tracts, for publishing three Particles, 8vo. 1814.—Presented by W. H. Hawley, Esq.

The speech of Jesse Bledsoe, Esq. on the Resolutions proposed by him, concerning Banks, delivered in the senate of Kentucky, at the annual session of 1818.—Presented by the publishers, Messrs. Norwell & Carvin.

Wieland's Oberon, 2 vols. 12mo.—Presented

Lexington Property Guards.

The members of the above company are notified, that a stated meeting will be held at Luke Usher's, on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

Persons wishing to be admitted, will please hand their names to any one of the members.

M. J. NOUVEL, Sec.

December 31.

Cotillion Party.

THE third Cotillion Party will take place on THIS EVENING, December 31st, at Mr. Giron's Ball room, where a general attendance of the ladies is requested.

By order of the Managers.

Broken Banks!!

THE subscriber informs the public, that he will receive in payment of debts due him, and for BOOKS and STATIONARY, at a small discount, Notes on the following banks, viz: Georgetown, Burlington, Barboursville, Greensburg, Somerset, and Schuylkill, the State Bank of Tennessee and Nashville Bank, and their respective branches.

WM. W. WORSLEY.

Dec. 30, 1819.—53-3

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his TOBACCO MANUFACTORY to Water-street, opposite the Lay Scales, where all persons may be supplied with

Tobacco, Segars and Snuff.

Low for Cash. He also keeps a small Shop on Mill-street, next door below Mr. Giron's Confectionary Store.

HENJ. LOTSPEICH.

Dec. 21, 1819.—53-3t

R. A. Gatewood,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, IN ADDITION TO HIS FORMER ASSORTMENT, A LARGE AND VERY WELL SELECTED SUPPLY OF

MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, which he offers for sale, at the most reduced prices for CASH.

He also respectfully requests those who are in arrears with him, to come forward and settle their respective dues, either by payment or by Note.

Lex. Dec. 30, 1819.—53-4f

Cash will be given for

TALLOW & SOAP GREASE,

DELIVERED at my Soap and Candle Factory, at the corner of Main-street and Water-street, at the lower end of the lower Market-house, Lexington, or at the Great Crossings, Scott county.

Dec. 30.—53

THIS DAY RECEIVED.

2500 lbs. best Green Coffee

IN Barrels, which is offered low for Cash, or will be bartered for good merchantable WHISKY, delivered at Louisville—Persons wishing to make the exchange, would do well to call immediately at the Store Rooms of

SHREVE & COMBS.

Dec. 15, 1819.—51-3t

Malt Liquors

GEORGE WOOD, has now for sale, at the

LEXINGTON NEW BREWERY.

Porter and Beer.

And will in a short time, have PALE BEER ready for market, all brewed in the most celebrated London mode, as taught him by Richard H. Wiers, Esq. of Albion, Illinois, during his stay in this place.

Draft Porter, \$5 per barrel
Bottled do. 14 per dozen
Beer 7 per barrel
Do. 34 per half barrel
Do. 75 cents per Jar of 34 gallons delivered at the Brewery.

Pale Ale, 9 per barrel
Do. 2 per dozen.

The Tars will be found well adapted for small families, they are constructed so as to draw off the liquor with a crane.

CASH will be paid for BARLEY at the highest price.

*Mr. Flowers acquired his knowledge of Brewing at Whitbread's Brewery, London, and was afterwards long extensively engaged in the trade.

Lexington New Brewery, Dec. 27—53tf

EDUCATION.

James Logue,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he will re-open his Academy on Monday next. At the commencement of last session, he was constrained, at the pressing solicitation of numerous applicants, to take a larger number than he desired. At present it is his intention to limit his School to a small and select number—parents, therefore, desirous of placing their children under his care, are requested to make immediate application.

MR. PINKARD,

Will at the same time and place, open a School for the education of a small and select number of Boys, at the rate of 25 dollars per annum. Those unacquainted with Mr. P. are referred to Dr. Boswell or Mr. Logue, for information respecting his qualifications.

53-3t December 30.

Female School.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the people of Lexington, that he will open a School for Young Ladies on Monday the 3d of January, 1820, in the house on Mill-street, joining Mr. W. H. H. Inn. He will teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History and Surveying.

Particular attention will be paid to the morals of those ladies placed under his care.

Terms of tuition made known at the School Room.

For character, reference is made to the Rev. Dr. Blythe.

Dec. 30.—52tf GEO. HOLTON.

EDUCATION.

WE the undersigned, Trustees of Bryan's Station School, inform the public, that they have employed Mr. B. ASKINS to take charge of said School for the ensuing year, and after having full proof of his capability the two last years, hereby certify, that as a teacher of English Grammar, Geography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic & Surveying, he excels any Teacher we have had. We therefore recommend him to the public as a man well qualified to teach English. He will commence his third year on the first Monday in January.



FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

To Miss *****

OF THE COURT OF ROCK-CASTLE, KENTUCKY.

O, turn on me that speaking eye,

With soft and humid luster beaming,

Pure as the stars of yonder sky,

In mild and silver radiance streaming.

O charm me with that witching wile,

Graceful, thy opening lips adorning,

Which seem diffused with beauty's smile

Twin rose buds in an April morning.

Lovely that smile, as orient dawn;

"Sigh gleaming through springs genial show-

ers,"

"That wandering o'er the fragrant lawn"

Wake into life the infant flowers.

How sweet, how delicately bright

The vermilion hue thy cheeks discloses,

Like flushes of reflected light,

From fragrant beds of blooming roses.

How fair that sylph-like form of thine,

In every youthful charm excelling;

Where symmetry hath chos'n her shrine,

And beauty's self her graceful dwelling!

How sweet thy voice of bland delight,

Soft on the vernal gale ascending,

Where melody and love unite

In rapture's tenderest accents blending!

But ah! thy heart, so pure, so kind,

With gentler joy my soul entrances,

When the full image of thy mind,

Is pictured in thy meaning glances.

Then turn on me that speaking eye,

With soft and humid luster beaming,

Bright as the stars in yonder sky,

In mild and silver radiance streaming.

C—Y LAD.

To the citizens of Lexington.

TAKE NOTICE.

A ELECTION will be held at the Court

House in Lexington, on Saturday the

first day of January next, for eleven Trustees to

serve during the year 1820. Polls to be opened

at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Board,

H. H. SMITH, clerk.

Attest,

Nov. 10—50

Dancing Academy.

JOHN DARRAC.

(Professor of Dancing.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and

Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity,

that he will commence a new quarter on THIS

DAY, 26th inst.

Persons desirous of being instructed, are

requested to make immediate application to

him at his residence.

Will take place every SATURDAY EVE-

NING, where the ladies are respectfully in-

ited. Gentlemen are requested to procure

tickets of admittance from Mr. Deverin, or J.

Darrac, as none will be admitted without.

Nov. 25, 1819—48-6t

Elephant Carpeting.

Just received and for sale at the Store of

T. E. BOSWELL & CO.

Brussels & Scotch Carpetings.

Which they offer at a very reduced price.

Jan. 1, 1819—4t

Keel Boats.

THE subscriber having established a BOAT

YARD, on the Kentucky river, at the

mouth of Quick sand, intends keeping on hand

KEEL BOATS of every description. Appli-

cation to col. Richard Taylor, at Frankfort,

or Mr. R. Lanphear, at Lexington, will be

attended to by me.

ISAAC D. SCOFIELD.

Dec. 17, 1819—51-3m

Lexington Brass, Iron & Bell

FOUNDRY.

THE subscriber having established a BOAT

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attended to by me.

ISAAC D. SCOFIELD.

Dec. 17, 1819—51-3m

Lexington Brass, Iron & Bell

By the President of the U. States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed

on the 3d of March, 1815, entitled "An

act to provide for the ascertaining and survey-

ing of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty

with the Creek Indians, and for other purpo-

ses," the President of the United States is au-

thorized to cause the lands acquired by the

said treaty to be offered for sale, when sur-

vayed.

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of

the United States, do hereby declare and make

known, that public sales for the disposal (a-

greeably to law) of certain lands in the ter-

ritory of Alabama, shall be held at Huntsville,

in said territory, as follows:

On the first Monday in July next, for the

sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14,

in ranges 1 and 2, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14,

in range 1, east—9, 11, 12 and 14, in range 2,

east—12 and 13, in range 3, east—11, 12 and

13, in range 4 east.

On the first Monday in September, for the

sale of townships 9 and 10, in range 3, west—

9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and

21, in ranges 4 and 5, west.

On the first Monday in November, for the

sale of townships 9, 10 and 11, in range 5 and

7, west—9 and 10, in range 8, west—9, 10 and

11, in range 9, west—9, 10, 11 and 12, in range

10, west—9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, in range 11,

west.

On the first Monday in January 1820, for the

sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in

range 13 and 14, west—10, 11, 12, 13 and 14,

in range 15, west—11, 12, 13 and 14, in range

16, west—12 and 13, in range 17, west.

And sales shall be held at Cahaba, in the

said territory, on the first Monday in January

next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12,

13, 14 and 15, in range 5—9, 10, 11, 12, 13,

15 and 16, in range 6—11, in range 7—10 and

11, in range 8—9, 10 and 11, in range 10 and

11—9, 10 and 11, in range 12. Excepting

such lands as have been, or shall be, reserved

according to law, for the use of schools and

for other purposes. Each sale shall continue

open for two weeks and no longer, and shall

commence with the lowest number of section,

township and range, and proceed in regular

numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Wash-

ington, this 20th day of March, 1819.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President.

JOSEPH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers of Newspapers who are autho-

rized to publish the laws of the United States,

will insert the above once a week till the 15

th of January next.

17-37t

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed

on the 3d day of March, 1815, entitled "An

act to provide for the ascertaining and survey-

ing of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty

with the Creek Indians, and for other purpo-

ses," the President of the United States is au-

thorized to cause the lands acquired by the

said treaty to be offered for sale, when sur-

vayed.

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of

the United States, do hereby declare and make

known, that public sales for the disposal (a-

greeably to law) of certain Lands in the

Alabama territory, shall be held at Cahaba, in

the said territory, on the second Monday

in January next, and shall continue open three

weeks, during which time shall be offered for

sale.

Townships 5, 6, 7, 8, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23,

in range 5,

6, 7, 19, 20, and 22, in do. 6

17 and 19, in do. 7

17 and 18, in do. 8

17, 18, 19, and 20, in do. 9

21 and 22, in do. 10

21, in do. 11

21, in do. 12

21, in do. 13

21, in do. 14

21, in do. 15

21, in do. 16

21, in do. 17

21, in do. 18

21, in do. 19

21, in do. 20

21, in do. 21

21, in do. 22

21, in do. 23

21, in do. 24

21, in do. 25

21, in do. 26

21, in do. 27

21, in do. 28

21, in do. 29

21, in do. 30

21, in do. 31

21, in do. 32

21, in do. 33

21, in do. 34

21, in do. 35

21, in do. 36

21, in do. 37

21, in do. 38

21, in do. 39

21, in do. 40

21, in do.